

STN Columbus

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NEWS	2	APR 02	CAS Registry Number Crossover Limits Increased to 500,000 in Key STN Databases
NEWS	3	APR 02	PATDPAFULL: Application and priority number formats enhanced
NEWS	4	APR 02	DWPI: New display format ALLSTR available
NEWS	5	APR 02	New Thesaurus Added to Derwent Databases for Smooth Sailing through U.S. Patent Codes
NEWS	6	APR 02	EMBASE Adds Unique Records from MEDLINE, Expanding Coverage back to 1948
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NEWS	8	APR 07	50,000 World Traditional Medicine (WTM) Patents Now Available in CAplus
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NEWS	10	JUN 16	WPI First View (File WPIFV) will no longer be available after July 30, 2010
NEWS	11	JUN 18	DWPI: New coverage - French Granted Patents
NEWS	12	JUN 18	CAS and FIZ Karlsruhe announce plans for a new STN platform
NEWS	13	JUN 18	IPC codes have been added to the INSPEC backfile (1969-2009)
NEWS	14	JUN 21	Removal of Pre-IPC 8 data fields streamline displays in CA/CAplus, CASREACT, and MARPAT
NEWS	15	JUN 21	Access an additional 1.8 million records exclusively enhanced with 1.9 million CAS Registry Numbers -- EMBASE Classic on STN
NEWS	16	JUN 28	Introducing "CAS Chemistry Research Report": 40 Years of Biofuel Research Reveal China Now Atop U.S. in Patenting and Commercialization of Bioethanol
NEWS	17	JUN 29	Enhanced Batch Search Options in DGENE, USGENE, and PCTGEN
NEWS	18	JUL 19	Enhancement of citation information in INPADOC databases provides new, more efficient competitor analyses
NEWS	19	JUL 26	CAS coverage of global patent authorities has expanded to 61 with the addition of Costa Rica

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 JULY 2010.

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:26:04 ON 23 AUG 2010

=> file medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
SINCE FILE ENTRY
SESSION
TOTAL
0.22 0.22

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:26:12 ON 23 AUG 2010

FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Aug 2010 (20100821/UP). FILE COVERS 1947 TO DATE.

MEDLINE and LMEDLINE have been updated with the 2010 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary and tree numbers from the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). Additional information is available at

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd09/nd09_medline_data_changes_2010.html.

The Medline file has been reloaded effective January 24, 2010. See HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

See HELP RANGE before carrying out any RANGE search.

=> s resolve and ambiguity and name
24145 RESOLVE
3858 RESOLVES
27818 RESOLVE
(RESOLVE OR RESOLVES)
5194 AMBIGUITY
1983 AMBIGUITIES
7014 AMBIGUITY
(AMBIGUITY OR AMBIGUITIES)
32103 NAME
10173 NAMES
40392 NAME
(NAME OR NAMES)
L1 6 RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME

=> d bib ab 1-6

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

AN 2008543634 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 18726440
TI Sequence analysis of a soil-borne wheat mosaic virus isolate from Italy shows that it is the same virus as European wheat mosaic virus and Soil-borne rye mosaic virus.
AU Yang J; Chen J; Chen J; Cheng Y; Adams M J
CS Virology Department, Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hangzhou, China.
SO Science in China. Series C, Life sciences / Chinese Academy of Sciences, (2001 Apr) Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 216-24.
Journal code: 9611809. ISSN: 1006-9305. L-ISSN: 1006-9305.
CY China
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
EM 200912
ED Entered STN: 27 Aug 2008
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 2009
Entered Medline: 15 Dec 2009
AB The complete sequence of the two RNAs of a furovirus isolate from durum wheat in Italy was determined. Sequence comparisons and phylogenetic analysis were done to compare the Italian virus with Soil-borne wheat mosaic virus (SBWMV) from the USA and with furovirus sequences recently published as European wheat mosaic virus (EWMV), from wheat in France, and Soil-borne rye mosaic virus (SBRMV), from rye and wheat in Germany. Over the entire genome, the Italian isolate RNA1 and RNA2 had respectively 97.5% and 98.6% nucleotide identity with EWMV, 95.5% and 85.8% with SBRMV-G and 70.6% and 64.5% with SBWMV. The Italian isolate was therefore clearly distinct from SBWMV. The European isolates all appear to belong to the same virus and the **name** Soil-borne cereal mosaic virus may **resolve** earlier **ambiguities**.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

AN 2008508769 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 18689813

TI Inter-species normalization of gene mentions with GNAT.
AU Hakenberg Jorg; Plake Conrad; Leaman Robert; Schroeder Michael; Gonzalez
Graciela
CS Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Arizona State University,
Tempe, AZ 85287, USA.. joerg.hakenberg@asu.edu
SO Bioinformatics (Oxford, England), (2008 Aug 15) Vol. 24, No. 16, pp.
i126-132.
Journal code: 9808944. E-ISSN: 1367-4811. L-ISSN: 1367-4803.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200810
ED Entered STN: 12 Aug 2008
Last Updated on STN: 21 Oct 2008
Entered Medline: 20 Oct 2008
AB MOTIVATION: Text mining in the biomedical domain aims at helping
researchers to access information contained in scientific publications in
a faster, easier and more complete way. One step towards this aim is the
recognition of named entities and their subsequent normalization to
database identifiers. Normalization helps to link objects of potential
interest, such as genes, to detailed information not contained in a
publication; it is also key for integrating different knowledge sources.
From an information retrieval perspective, normalization facilitates
indexing and querying. Gene mention normalization (GN) is particularly
challenging given the high **ambiguity** of gene **names**: they refer to
orthologous or entirely different genes, are named after phenotypes and
other biomedical terms, or they resemble common English words. RESULTS:
We present the first publicly available system, GNAT, reported to handle
inter-species GN. Our method uses extensive background knowledge on genes
to **resolve** ambiguous **names** to EntrezGene identifiers. It performs
comparably to single-species approaches proposed by us and others. On a
benchmark set derived from BioCreative 1 and 2 data that contains genes
from 13 species, GNAT achieves an F-measure of 81.4% (90.8% precision at
73.8% recall). For the single-species task, we report an F-measure of
85.4% on human genes. AVAILABILITY: A web-frontend is available at
<http://cbioc.eas.asu.edu/gnat/>. GNAT will also be available within the
BioCreativeMetaService project, see <http://bcms.bioinfo.cnio.es>.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The test data set, lexica, and links to external
data are available at <http://cbioc.eas.asu.edu/gnat/>

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
AN 2007193000 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 17394580
TI Children's questions: a mechanism for cognitive development.
AU Chouinard Michael M
CS Department of SSHA, University of California, Merced, CA 95344, USA..
mchouinard@ucmerced.edu
SO Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, (2007) Vol.
72, No. 1, pp. vii-ix, 1-112; discussion 113-26.
Journal code: 7508397. ISSN: 0037-976X. L-ISSN: 0037-976X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, N.I.H., EXTRAMURAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200706
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2007
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jun 2007
Entered Medline: 27 Jun 2007
AB Preschoolers' questions may play an important role in cognitive
development. When children encounter a problem with their current
knowledge state (a gap in their knowledge, some **ambiguity** they do not
know how to **resolve**, some inconsistency they have detected), asking a
question allows them to get targeted information exactly when they need
it. This information is available to them when they are particularly
receptive to it, and because it comes as the result of their own
disequilibrium, it may have depth of processing benefits. In that
questions allow children to get information they need to move their
knowledge structures closer to adult-like states, the ability to ask
questions to gather needed information constitutes an efficient mechanism

for cognitive development (referred to in this paper as the Information Requesting Mechanism [IRM]; this term is used because it includes question-asking and other information recruiting behaviors such as gestures, expressions, and vocalizations). However, the role of children's questions in their cognitive development has been largely overlooked. If questions are a force in cognitive development, the following must be true: (1) children must actually ask questions that gather information; (2) children must receive informative answers to their questions if they are able to be of use to cognitive development; (3) children must be motivated to get the information they request, rather than asking questions for other purposes such as attention; (4) the questions children ask must be relevant and of potential use to their cognitive development; (5) we must see evidence that children's questions help them in some way—that is, that they can ask questions for a purpose, and use the information they receive purposefully to successfully achieve some change of knowledge state. This monograph reports data on these points. Study 1 analyzed questions taken from four children's transcripts in the CHILDES database (age 1;2-5;1). This methodology allowed detailed, veridical analysis of every question asked by the children during their recording sessions. Results indicate that children ask many information-seeking questions and get informative answers. When they do not get an informative response, they keep asking; attention is not enough. Results also indicate that the content of children's questions parallel their conceptual advances, and shift within an exchange and over the course of development to reflect the learning process. So, these data suggest that the components of the IRM are in place and are used by children from very early in development, and the information they seek changes with time. Study 2 asked whether preverbal children who are not yet asking linguistic questions can recruit information via gestures, expressions, and vocalizations, in addition to further investigating the linguistic questions of older children. This study analyzed questions from a cross-sectional diary study, kept by 68 parents of their children's questions (aged 1;0-5;0). Also, this methodology allowed for data collection over a large number of children, a large range of situational contexts, and allows for the collection of low frequency, high-salience events. Results from Study 2 suggest that all of the components of the IRM are in place, and extends these findings down to younger, preverbal children who recruit information using gesture and vocalizations. Study 3 investigated the questions asked in one specific domain, biological knowledge, and examined the impact that different stimulus types have on children's questions. This study gathered data from 112 parent/child dyads (children aged 2, 3, and 4 years) walking through one of three zoos (one with real animals, one with drawings of animals, and one with three-dimensional replicas of animals), looking at the animals together. Results from this study also suggest that all of the components of the IRM are in place from the earliest age, further supporting the findings from Studies 1 and 2. In addition, while children still ask many nonbiological questions about the animals ("what is its **name**?"), biological information ("how do babies grow their bees?") is requested with much greater frequency in this study, although this need not necessarily be the case. Further, the nature of these questions suggests they may support the building of conceptual structures within the domain of biological knowledge, at a time just before the age when children make important conceptual changes in this area. Further, the type of stimulus materials used has an impact on the questions children ask; children are less likely to ask deep conceptual questions when looking at drawings or replicas of objects than when looking at the real thing. Finally, Study 4 examines the causal relation between children's questions and change in knowledge state by investigating whether or not children can ask questions in order to gain information that allows them to solve a problem. Sixty-seven 4-year-olds were asked to figure out which of two items were hidden in a box. Half of the children were allowed to ask questions to help them figure this out. Despite many ways in which they could fail to use questions correctly, children who were allowed to ask questions were significantly more likely to identify the object hidden in the box, an overt indication of their change in knowledge state. Further, children relied on their existing conceptual information about the objects to help generate disambiguating questions; even though they had a faster "dumb" method of disambiguating the objects via nonconceptual perceptual information ("is it purple?"), they were just as likely to generate questions that tapped into nonvisible conceptual information ("does it purr?"). These results suggest that children are capable of using their

existing knowledge structures to generate questions that change their knowledge state in a way that allows them to productively solve a problem; they further suggest that tapping into existing conceptual knowledge to help process a current situation, and use that knowledge to generate appropriate questions, is an integral part of question asking. Together, the results of these four studies support the existence of the IRM as a way for children to learn about the world. Children ask information-seeking questions that are related in topic and structure to their cognitive development. Parents give answers to these questions, but when they do not, the children persist in asking for the information, suggesting that the goal of this behavior is to recruit needed information. The content of these questions shifts within exchanges and over the course of development in ways that reflect concept building. Finally, children generate questions efficiently in order to gather needed information, and then are able to use this information productively; they tap into their existing conceptual knowledge in order to do this. Thus, the ability to ask questions is a powerful tool that allows children to gather information they need in order to learn about the world and solve problems in it. Implications of this model for cognitive development are discussed.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

AN 2005695098 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 16382832
TI The Microbial Rosetta Stone database: A common structure for microbial biosecurity threat agents.
AU Ecke David J; Sampath Rangarajan; Willett Paul; Samant Vivek; Massire Christian; Hall Thomas A; Hari Kumar; McNeil John A; Buchen-Osmond Cornelia; Budowle Bruce
CS Ibis Division of Isis Pharmaceuticals, 1891 Rutherford Rd., Carlsbad, CA 92008, USA.
SO Journal of forensic sciences, (2005 Nov) Vol. 50, No. 6, pp. 1380-5.
Journal code: 0375370. ISSN: 0022-1198. L-ISSN: 0022-1198.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200602
ED Entered STN: 31 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Feb 2006
Entered Medline: 7 Feb 2006
AB Infectious microorganisms are important to multiple communities engaged in biodefense and biosecurity, including the agencies responsible for health, defense, law enforcement, agriculture, and drug and food safety. Many agencies have created lists of high priority infectious microorganisms to prioritize research efforts or to formally control the possession and distribution of specific organisms or toxins. However, the biological classification of infectious microorganisms is often complex and ambiguous, leading to uncertainty and confusion for scientists involved in biosecurity work. To address this problem, we created a database, known as the Microbial Rosetta Stone, which **resolves** many of these **ambiguities** and includes links to additional information on the microbes, such as gene sequence data and scientific literature. Here we discuss the efforts to coordinate organism **names** from pathogen lists from various governmental agencies according to biological relatedness and show the overlap of high-priority organisms from multiple agencies. To our knowledge, this is the first comprehensive coordination of pathogens, synonyms, and correct taxonomic **names**. The organized tables and visual aids are freely available at <http://www.microbialrosettastone.com>. This website provides a single location where access to information on a broad range of disease-causing organisms and toxins is available to members of the biosecurity community.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

AN 2005486719 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 16156737
TI Phylogenetic resolution and habitat specificity of members of the *Photobacterium phosphoreum* species group.
AU Ast Jennifer C; Dunlap Paul V

CS Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA.
SO Environmental microbiology, (2005 Oct) Vol. 7, No. 10, pp. 1641-54.
Journal code: 100883692. ISSN: 1462-2912. L-ISSN: 1462-2912.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-AY849395; GENBANK-AY849396; GENBANK-AY849397; GENBANK-AY849398;
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GENBANK-AY888011; GENBANK-AY888012; GENBANK-AY888013; GENBANK-AY888014;
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GENBANK-AY888019; GENBANK-AY888020; GENBANK-AY888021; GENBANK-AY888022;
GENBANK-AY888023; GENBANK-AY900627; GENBANK-AY900628
EM 200511
ED Entered STN: 14 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 3 Nov 2005
Entered Medline: 1 Nov 2005
AB Substantial **ambiguity** exists regarding the phylogenetic status of facultatively psychrophilic luminous bacteria identified as *Photobacterium phosphoreum*, a species thought to be widely distributed in the world's oceans and believed to be the specific bioluminescent light-organ symbiont of several deep-sea fishes. Members of the *P. phosphoreum* species group include luminous and non-luminous strains identified phenotypically from a variety of different habitats as well as phylogenetically defined lineages that appear to be evolutionarily distinct. To **resolve** this **ambiguity** and to begin developing a meaningful knowledge of the geographic distributions, habitats and symbiotic relationships of bacteria in the *P. phosphoreum* species group, we carried out a multilocus, fine-scale phylogenetic analysis based on sequences of the 16S rRNA, *gyrB* and *luxABFE* genes of many newly isolated luminous strains from symbiotic and saprophytic habitats, together with previously isolated luminous and non-luminous strains identified as *P. phosphoreum* from these and other habitats. Parsimony analysis unambiguously resolved three evolutionarily distinct clades, *phosphoreum*, *iliopiscarium* and *kishitanii*. The tight phylogenetic clustering within these clades and the distinct separation between them indicates they are different species, *P. phosphoreum*, *Photobacterium iliopiscarium* and the newly recognized 'Photobacterium kishitanii'. Previously reported non-luminous strains, which had been

identified phenotypically as *P. phosphoreum*, resolved unambiguously as *P. illiciopiscarium*, and all examined deep-sea fishes (specimens of families Chlorophthalmidae, Macrouridae, Moridae, Trachichthyidae and Acropomatidae) were found to harbour '*P. kishitanii*', not *P. phosphoreum*, in their light organs. This resolution revealed also that '*P. kishitanii*' is cosmopolitan in its geographic distribution. Furthermore, the lack of phylogenetic variation within '*P. kishitanii*' indicates that this facultatively symbiotic bacterium is not cospeciating with its phylogenetically divergent host fishes. The results of this fine-scale phylogenetic analysis support the emerging view that bacterial species **names** should designate singular historical entities, i.e. discrete lineages diagnosed by a significant divergence of shared derived nucleotide characters.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
 AN 2004544689 MEDLINE
 DN PubMed ID: 15130936
 TI Distribution of information in biomedical abstracts and full-text publications.
 AU Schuemie M J; Weeber M; Schijvenaars B J A; van Mulligen E M; van der Eijk C C; Jelier R; Mons B; Kors J A
 CS Department of Medical Informatics, Erasmus University Medical Center Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR, Rotterdam, The Netherlands..
m.schuemie@erasmusmc.nl
 SO Bioinformatics (Oxford, England), (2004 Nov 1) Vol. 20, No. 16, pp. 2597-604. Electronic Publication: 2004-05-06.
 Journal code: 9808944. ISSN: 1367-4803. L-ISSN: 1367-4803.
 CY England: United Kingdom
 DT (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 (EVALUATION STUDIES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200502
 ED Entered STN: 2 Nov 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 2005
 Entered Medline: 10 Feb 2005
 AB MOTIVATION: Full-text documents potentially hold more information than their abstracts, but require more resources for processing. We investigated the added value of full text over abstracts in terms of information content and occurrences of gene symbol--gene **name** combinations that can **resolve** gene-symbol **ambiguity**. RESULTS: We analyzed a set of 3902 biomedical full-text articles. Different keyword measures indicate that information density is highest in abstracts, but that the information coverage in full texts is much greater than in abstracts. Analysis of five different standard sections of articles shows that the highest information coverage is located in the results section. Still, 30-40% of the information mentioned in each section is unique to that section. Only 30% of the gene symbols in the abstract are accompanied by their corresponding **names**, and a further 8% of the gene **names** are found in the full text. In the full text, only 18% of the gene symbols are accompanied by their gene **names**.

=> index bioscience
 FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	4.37	4.59

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:30:39 ON 23 AUG 2010

62 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

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=> s resolve and ambiguity and name and addressable
      1 FILE IFIPAT
51 FILES SEARCHED...
      584 FILE USPATFULL
      155 FILE USPAT2

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L2 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND ADDRESSABLE

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=> s resolve and ambiguity and name and persistent
      1 FILE BIOSIS
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      2 FILE USPATOLD
    220 FILE USPAT2
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 6 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   62 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX
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L3 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND PERSISTENT

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=> file biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                ENTRY          SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST          1.38          5.97
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:32:07 ON 23 AUG 2010
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FILE COVERS 1926 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNS) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1926 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 18 August 2010 (20100818/ED)

BIOSIS has been augmented with 1.8 million archival records from 1926
through 1968. These records have been re-indexed to match current
BIOSIS indexing.

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=> s 13
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      96628 PERSISTENT
          (PERSISTENT OR PERSISTENTS)
L4          1 RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND PERSISTENT
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=> d bib ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
AN 2009:23428 BIOSIS
DN PREV200900023428
TI Multi-Timescale Perceptual History **Resolves** Visual **Ambiguity**.
AU Brascamp, Jan W. [Reprint Author]; Knapen, Tomas H. J.; Kanai, Ryota;
Noest, Andre J.; van Ee, Raymond; van den Berg, Albert V.
CS Univ Utrecht, Helmholtz Inst, Funct Neurobiol, Utrecht, Netherlands
j.w.brascamp@uu.nl; r.vanee@phys.uu.nl
SO PLOS One, (JAN 30 2008) Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. Article No.: e1497.
ISSN: 1932-6203.

DT Article
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 2008
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 2010
 AB When visual input is inconclusive, does previous experience aid the visual system in attaining an accurate perceptual interpretation? Prolonged viewing of a visually ambiguous stimulus causes perception to alternate between conflicting interpretations. When viewed intermittently, however, ambiguous stimuli tend to evoke the same percept on many consecutive presentations. This perceptual stabilization has been suggested to reflect persistence of the most recent percept throughout the blank that separates two presentations. Here we show that the memory trace that causes stabilization reflects not just the latest percept, but perception during a much longer period. That is, the choice between competing percepts at stimulus reappearance is determined by an elaborate history of prior perception. Specifically, we demonstrate a seconds-long influence of the latest percept, as well as a more **persistent** influence based on the relative proportion of dominance during a preceding period of at least one minute. In case short-term perceptual history and long-term perceptual history are opposed (because perception has recently switched after prolonged stabilization), the long-term influence recovers after the effect of the latest percept has worn off, indicating independence between time scales. We accommodate these results by adding two positive adaptation terms, one with a short time constant and one with a long time constant, to a standard model of perceptual switching.

```

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                               ENTRY      SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST          3.57      9.54

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
      AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
      CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
      DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:32:53 ON 23 AUG 2010
  
```

62 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

```

=> s resolve and ambiguity and name and information and architecture
      2   FILE IFIPAT
      18  FILE PROMT
50 FILES SEARCHED...
      2518 FILE USPATFULL
      640  FILE USPAT2
  
```

4 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 62 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L5 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND ARCHITECTURE

```

=> s resolve and ambiguity and name and information and network
      5   FILE BIOSIS
      6   FILE IFIPAT
      1   FILE PASCAL
      54  FILE PROMT
      1   FILE RDISCLOSURE
3399  FILE USPATFULL
      20  FILE USPATOLD
      856 FILE USPAT2
  
```

8 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 62 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L6 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND NETWORK

```

=> d rank
F1      3399  USPATFULL
F2      856   USPAT2
F3      54    PROMT
  
```

F4	20	USPATOLD
F5	6	IFIPAT
F6	5	BIOSIS
F7	1	PASCAL
F8	1	RDISCLOSURE

=> file f6 f7 f8; s 16
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
2.76	12.30

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:35:07 ON 23 AUG 2010
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FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 09:35:07 ON 23 AUG 2010
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FILE 'RDISCLOSURE' ENTERED AT 09:35:07 ON 23 AUG 2010
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2010 Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd.

L7 7 L6

=> d bib ab 1-7

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
 AN 2010:283220 BIOSIS
 DN PREV201000283220
 TI The functional organisation of the fronto-temporal language system:
 Evidence from syntactic and semantic **ambiguity**.
 AU Rodd, Jennifer M. [Reprint Author]; Longe, Olivia A.; Randall, Billi;
 Tyler, Lorraine K.
 CS UCL, Div Psychol and Language Sci, Dept Cognit Perceptual and Brain Sci,
 London, UK
j.rodd@ucl.ac.uk
 SO Neuropsychologia, (APR 2010) Vol. 48, No. 5, pp. 1324-1335.
 CODEN: NUPSA6. ISSN: 0028-3932.
 DT Article
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 19 May 2010
 Last Updated on STN: 19 May 2010
 AB Spoken language comprehension is known to involve a large left-dominant
network of fronto-temporal brain regions, but there is still little
 consensus about how the syntactic and semantic aspects of language are
 processed within this **network**. In an fMRI study, volunteers heard
 spoken sentences that contained either syntactic or semantic **ambiguities**
 as well as carefully matched low-**ambiguity** sentences. Results showed
ambiguity-related responses in the posterior left inferior frontal gyrus
(pLIFG) and posterior left middle temporal regions. The pLIFG activations
were present for both syntactic and semantic **ambiguities** suggesting that
this region is not specialised for processing either semantic or syntactic
information, but instead performs cognitive operations that are required
to **resolve** different types of **ambiguity** irrespective of their
linguistic nature, for example by selecting between possible
interpretations or reinterpreting misparsed sentences. Syntactic
ambiguities also produced activation in the posterior middle temporal
gyrus. These data confirm the functional relationship between these two
brain regions and their importance in constructing grammatical
representations of spoken language. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights
reserved.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
 AN 2002:230622 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200200230622
 TI Using the volumetric indices of telencephalic structures to distinguish
 Salamandridae and Plethodontidae: Comparison of three statistical methods.

AU Dore, Jean-Christophe [Reprint author]; Ojasoo, Tieu; Thireau, Michel
CS Laboratoire des Substances Naturelles, ESA 8041 CNRS, Museum National
d'Histoire Naturelle, 63 Rue Buffon, 75005, Paris, France
dore@mnhn.fr
SO Journal of Theoretical Biology, (7 February, 2002) Vol. 214, No. 3, pp.
427-439. print.
CODEN: JTBIAP. ISSN: 0022-5193.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002
AB The aim of this study was to establish whether appropriate statistical analysis of 16 volumetric indices corresponding to 16 structures making up the entire telencephalon of Urodela could distinguish between two families, Salamandridae and Plethodontidae. We compared the efficiency of three statistical methods (stepwise discriminant analysis, artificial neural **networks**, correspondence factor analysis) and the **information** they provide. All three methods found the same species difficult to classify. However, only correspondence factor analysis could suggest explanations for "misclassifications" as it superimposes the two sets of variables, (sub)species and anatomical variables, thus revealing the correlations between them. The bulbus olfactorius accessorius and the caudal mitral cell layer of the bulbus olfactorius principalis were the most discriminatory structures in separating Salamandridae and Plethodontidae. The correspondence factor analysis mapped species very much in line with accepted taxonomy and highlighted several current controversies (e.g. positioning of certain newts (*T. marmoratus*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. alpestris*), of *Salamandrina terdigitata*, and of members of the genus *Euproctis*). Mapping of Plethodontidae was less clear-cut than that of Salamandridae with more overlap among genera but was quite consistent with knowledge of brain structure complexification. We conclude that relationships derived from analyses of telencephalic structures provide valuable **information** that might help **resolve ambiguities**; we have coined the term "neurotaxonomy" for this approach.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
[Full Text](#)
AN 2001:301903 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100301903
TI NMR structure of cysteinyl-phosphorylated enzyme IIB of the N,N-diacetylchitobiose-specific phosphoenolpyruvate-dependent phosphotransferase system of *Escherichia coli*.
AU Eiso, A. B.; Schuurman-Wolters, Gea K.; Nijlant, Dieter; Dijkstra, Klaas; Saier, Milton H.; Robillard, George T.; Scheek, Ruud M. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Biology, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0116, USA
scheek@chem.rug.nl
SO Journal of Molecular Biology, (18 May, 2001) Vol. 308, No. 5, pp. 993-1009. print.
CODEN: JMOBAK. ISSN: 0022-2836.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB The determination by NMR of the solution structure of the phosphorylated enzyme IIB (P-IIBChb) of the N,N'-diacetylchitobiose-specific phosphoenolpyruvate-dependent phosphotransferase system of *Escherichia coli* is presented. Most of the backbone and side-chain resonances were assigned using a variety of mostly heteronuclear NMR experiments. The remaining resonances were assigned with the help of the structure calculations. NOE-derived distance restraints were used in distance geometry calculations followed by molecular dynamics and simulated annealing protocols. In addition, combinations of ambiguous restraints were used to **resolve ambiguities** in the NOE assignments. By combining sets of ambiguous and unambiguous restraints into new ambiguous restraints, an error function was constructed that was less sensitive to **information** loss caused by assignment uncertainties. The final set of structures had a pairwise rmsd of 0.59 ANG and 1.16 ANG for the heavy atoms of the backbone and side-chains, respectively. Comparing the P-IIBChb solution structure with the previously determined NMR and X-ray structures of the wild-type and the Cys10Ser mutant shows that significant differences between the structures are limited to the active-site region.

The phosphoryl group at the active-site cysteine residue is surrounded by a loop formed by residues 10 through 16. NOE and chemical shift data suggest that the phosphoryl group makes hydrogen bonds with the backbone amide protons of residues 12 and 15. The binding mode of the phosphoryl group is very similar to that of the protein tyrosine phosphatases. The differences observed are in accordance with the presumption that IIBChb has to be more resistant to hydrolysis than the protein tyrosine phosphatases. We propose a proton relay **network** by which a transfer occurs between the cysteine SH proton and the solvent via the hydroxyl group of Thr16.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
AN 2000:242396 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000242396
TI Syntactic structure assembly in human parsing: A computational model based on competitive inhibition and a lexicalist grammar.
AU Vosse, Theo; Kempen, Gerard [Reprint author]
CS Experimental and Theoretical Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology, Leiden University, 2300 RB, Leiden, Netherlands
SO Cognition, (May 15, 2000) Vol. 75, No. 2, pp. 105-143. print.
ISSN: 0010-0277.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Jun 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002
AB We present the design, implementation and simulation results of a psycholinguistic model of human syntactic processing that meets major empirical criteria. The parser operates in conjunction with a lexicalist grammar and is driven by syntactic **information** associated with heads of phrases. The dynamics of the model are based on competition by lateral inhibition ('competitive inhibition'). Input words activate lexical frames (i.e. elementary trees anchored to input words) in the mental lexicon, and a **network** of candidate 'unification links' is set up between frame nodes. These links represent tentative attachments that are graded rather than all-or-none. Candidate links that, due to grammatical or 'treehood' constraints, are incompatible, compete for inclusion in the final syntactic tree by sending each other inhibitory signals that reduce the competitor's attachment strength. The outcome of these local and simultaneous competitions is controlled by dynamic parameters, in particular by the Entry Activation and the Activation Decay rate of syntactic nodes, and by the Strength and Strength Build-up rate of Unification links. In case of a successful parse, a single syntactic tree is returned that covers the whole input string and consists of lexical frames connected by winning Unification links. Simulations are reported of a significant range of psycholinguistic parsing phenomena in both normal and aphasic speakers of English: (i) various effects of linguistic complexity (single versus double, center versus right-hand self-embeddings of relative clauses; the difference between relative clauses with subject and object extraction; the contrast between a complement clause embedded within a relative clause versus a relative clause embedded within a complement clause); (ii) effects of local and global **ambiguity**, and of word-class and syntactic **ambiguity** (including recency and length effects); (iii) certain difficulty-of-reanalysis effects (contrasts between local **ambiguities** that are easy to **resolve** versus ones that lead to serious garden-path effects); (iv) effects of agrammatism on parsing performance, in particular the performance of various groups of aphasic patients on several sentence types.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
AN 1994:264380 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497277380
TI Temporal correlation in visual cortex: Functional implications.
AU Gray, Charles M.
CS Salk Inst. Biol. Studies, La Jolla, CA 92186, USA
SO Biomedical Research (Tokyo), (1993) Vol. 14, No. SUPPL. 4, pp. 15-20.
CODEN: BRESD5. ISSN: 0388-6107.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English

ED Entered STN: 8 Jun 1994
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jun 1994
AB The neuronal mechanisms underlying pattern recognition by the mammalian visual system are poorly understood. Anatomical evidence suggests that visual **information** is distributed throughout a large **network** of cortical areas and that integration does not take place at any given fixed location. Such evidence has led to the notion that visual objects are represented by activity in a distributed population of cells. Distributed codes that are solely based on the firing rates of the constituent neurons are thought to suffer from a superposition problem that is encountered when visual scenes contain more than one object or a coherent background. To **resolve** this **ambiguity** it has been proposed that distributed representations may be additionally defined by the temporal synchronization of a population of cells on a millisecond time scale. The present article briefly reviews these theoretical propositions and their supporting experimental evidence.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 7 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2010 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS
Full Text

RESERVED. on STN
AN 2008-0027131 PASCAL
CP Universit© 2008 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved. Tous droits réservés © Faculte de philosophie, Universite Laval, Faculte de theologie et de sciences religieuses, Universite Laval, 2006
TIEN D-dupe : An interactive tool for entity resolution in social **networks**
Graph drawing : 13th International Symposium, GD 2005, Limerick, Ireland, September 12-14, 2005 : revised papers
AU BILGIC Mustafa; LICAMELE Louis; GETOOR Lise; SHNEIDERMAN Ben HEALY Patrick (ed.); NIKOLOV Nikola S. (ed.)
CS Computer Science Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, United States
SO Lecture notes in computer science, (2006), 3843, 505-507
Conference: 13 International Symposium on Graph Drawing, Limerick (Ireland), 2005
ISSN: 0302-9743
ISBN: 3-540-31425-3
DT Journal; Conference
BL Analytic
CY Germany, Federal Republic of; United States
LA English
AV INIST-16343, 354000153637900460
AB Graphs describing real world data often contain duplicate entries for **names**, cities, or other entities. This paper presents D-Dupe, an interactive visualization tool designed to help users to discover and **resolve** duplicate nodes in a social **network**. Users can **resolve** the **ambiguity** by merging nodes, or by specifying that the nodes are in fact distinct. The entity resolution process is iterative; as pairs of nodes are merged, additional duplicates may become apparent.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 7 RDISCLOSURE COPYRIGHT 2010 KENNETH MASON PUBL.

Full Text
on STN
AN 459212 RDISCLOSURE
TI An **information** theoretic approach for customer modeling
PA International Business Machines Corporation
PI RD 459212 20020710
PRAI RD 2002-459212 20020620
REN XP007130931
SO Research Disclosure, Vol. 459, 07 2002, p. 1380
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
LA English
DT Patent
GIN 13
GIS 43714; 44478; 33562; 44968; 47038; 51534; 41464; 33168; 39480; 32796; 12484; 9906; 8942

=> s resolve and ambiguity and name and information and object
L8 7 RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND OBJECT

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	22.92	35.22

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:38:00 ON 23 AUG 2010

62 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

```
=> s resolve and ambiguity and name and information and object
      1  FILE BIOENG
      7  FILE BIOSIS
      2  FILE EMBASE
      7  FILE IFIPAT
      1  FILE LIFESCI
      2  FILE MEDLINE
      38  FILE PROMT
      2  FILE SCISEARCH
      3465  FILE USPATFULL
      31  FILE USPATOLD
56 FILES SEARCHED...
      821  FILE USPAT2
      2  FILE WPIDS
      2  FILE WPINDEX
```

13 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 62 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L9 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND OBJECT

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=> d rank
F1      3465  USPATFULL
F2      821   USPAT2
F3      38    PROMT
F4      31    USPATOLD
F5      7     BIOSIS
F6      7     IFIPAT
F7      2     EMBASE
F8      2     MEDLINE
F9      2     SCISEARCH
F10     2     WPIDS
F11     2     WPINDEX
F12     1     BIOENG
F13     1     LIFESCI
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=> file f5 f7-f13; s 19; dup rem 110
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                ENTRY          SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST          1.38          36.60
```

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:38:56 ON 23 AUG 2010
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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 09:38:56 ON 23 AUG 2010
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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'BIOENG' ENTERED AT 09:38:56 ON 23 AUG 2010

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FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:38:56 ON 23 AUG 2010

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L10 17 L9

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10

L11 13 DUP REM L10 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-13

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2010 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

Full Text

AN 2009-H79840 [200931] WPIDS

TI Location expression i.e. place **name**, detection device for extracting location expression of **object** text in general purpose **information** processing device i.e. personal computer, has location expression identification section

DC T01

IN OKUMURA K; KOUJI O

PA (OKID-C) OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD

CYC 41

PIA US 20090112537 A1 20090430 (200931)* EN 18[9]

EP 2058744 A1 20090513 (200932) EN

CN 101425071 A 20090506 (200933) ZH

JP 2009110159 A 20090521 (200934) JA 17

ADT US 20090112537 A1 US 2008-230977 20080909; EP 2058744 A1 EP 2008-163927 20080909; CN 101425071 A CN 2008-10149331 20080919; JP 2009110159 A JP 2007-280286 20071029

PRAI JP 2007-280286 20071029

AB US 20090112537 A1 UPAB: 20090517

NOVELTY - The device (100) has a location expression **information** storage section storing correspondence of location expressions. A location expression extraction section extracts one of the location expressions from an **object** text (20). An **object** text characteristic word extraction section (13) extracts a characteristic word in the **object** text. A compared text search section searches a compared text acting as a compared **object**. A location expression identification section determines one of candidate places based on **information** related to the searched compared text.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer readable medium storing a location expression detection program for executing a process of extracting a location expression of **object** text.

USE - Location expression i.e. place **name**, detection device for extracting location expression of **object** text in a general purpose **information** processing device i.e. personal computer (PC).

ADVANTAGE - The device **resolves** the **ambiguities** of unique location expression without utilizing a co-occurring dictionary, and improves the probability of identifying the location expression.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block diagram of a location expression detection device.

Object text location expression detection section (12)

Object text characteristic word extraction section (13)

Compared text acquisition section (14)

Object text (20)

Location expression detection device (100)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

Full Text

DUPLICATE 1

AN 2008:682265 BIOSIS

DN PREV200800682264

TI Inter-species normalization of gene mentions with GNAT.

AU Hakenberg, Joerg [Reprint Author]; Plake, Conrad; Leaman, Robert; Schroeder, Michael; Gonzalez, Graciela

CS Arizona State Univ, Dept Comp Sci and Engn, Tempe, AZ 85287 USA
joerg.hakenberg@asu.edu

SO Bioinformatics (Oxford), (AUG 15 2008) Vol. 24, No. 16, pp. I126-I132.

ISSN: 1367-4803.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Dec 2008
Last Updated on STN: 3 Dec 2008
AB Motivation: Text mining in the biomedical domain aims at helping researchers to access **information** contained in scientific publications in a faster, easier and more complete way. One step towards this aim is the recognition of named entities and their subsequent normalization to database identifiers. Normalization helps to link **objects** of potential interest, such as genes, to detailed **information** not contained in a publication; it is also key for integrating different knowledge sources. From an **information** retrieval perspective, normalization facilitates indexing and querying. Gene mention normalization (GN) is particularly challenging given the high **ambiguity** of gene **names**: they refer to orthologous or entirely different genes, are named after phenotypes and other biomedical terms, or they resemble common English words. Results: We present the first publicly available system, GNAT, reported to handle inter-species GN. Our method uses extensive background knowledge on genes to **resolve** ambiguous **names** to EntrezGene identifiers. It performs comparably to single-species approaches proposed by us and others. On a benchmark set derived from BioCreative 1 and 2 data that contains genes from 13 species, GNAT achieves an F-measure of 81.4 (90.8 precision at 73.8 recall). For the single-species task, we report an F-measure of 85.4 on human genes.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 13 BIOENG COPYRIGHT 2010 CSA on STN

Full Text

AN 2010027590 BIOENG
DN 11604366
TI Inter-species normalization of gene mentions with GNAT
AU Hakenberg, Joerg; Plake*, Conrad; Leaman, Robert; Schroeder, Michael; Gonzalez, Graciela
CS Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA, super(2)Biotechnological Centre, Technische Universitaet Dresden, Tatzberg 47-51, 01307 Dresden, super(3)Transinsight GmbH, Tatzberg 47-51, 01307 Dresden, Germany and super(4)Department of Biomedical Informatics, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ 85004, USA, [mailto:joerg.hakenberg@asu.edu]
SO Bioinformatics [Bioinformatics]. Vol. 24, no. 16, pp. i126-i132. 15 Aug 2008.
Published by: Oxford University Press, Oxford Journals, Great Clarendon Street Oxford OX2 6DP UK
ISSN: 1367-4803
DT Journal
LA English
SL English
OS Genetics Abstracts; Biotechnology and Bioengineering Abstracts
AB Motivation: Text mining in the biomedical domain aims at helping researchers to access **information** contained in scientific publications in a faster, easier and more complete way. One step towards this aim is the recognition of named entities and their subsequent normalization to database identifiers. Normalization helps to link **objects** of potential interest, such as genes, to detailed **information** not contained in a publication; it is also key for integrating different knowledge sources. From an **information** retrieval perspective, normalization facilitates indexing and querying. Gene mention normalization (GN) is particularly challenging given the high **ambiguity** of gene **names**: they refer to orthologous or entirely different genes, are named after phenotypes and other biomedical terms, or they resemble common English words. Results: We present the first publicly available system, GNAT, reported to handle inter-species GN. Our method uses extensive background knowledge on genes to **resolve** ambiguous **names** to EntrezGene identifiers. It performs comparably to single-species approaches proposed by us and others. On a benchmark set derived from BioCreative 1 and 2 data that contains genes from 13 species, GNAT achieves an F-measure of 81.4% (90.8% precision at 73.8% recall). For the single-species task, we report an F-measure of 85.4% on human genes. Availability: A web-frontend is available at <http://cbioc.eas.asu.edu/gnat/>. GNAT will also be available within the BioCreative MetaService project, see <http://bcms.bioinfo.cnio.es>. Supplementary **information**: The test data set, lexica, and links to external data are available at <http://cbioc.eas.asu.edu/gnat/>

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 13 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights
Full Text

reserved on STN
AN 0017394580 EMBASE
CP MEDLINE® is the source for the citation and abstract of this record.
TI Children's questions: A mechanism for cognitive development.
AU Chouinard, Michelle M., Dr. (correspondence)
CS Department of SSHA, University of California, Merced, PO Box 2089,
Merced, CA 95344. mchouinard@ucmerced.edu
SO Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, (March 2007)
Vol. 72, No. 1, pp. 1-121.
Refs: 60
ISSN: 0037-976X; E-ISSN: 1540-5834
PB Blackwell Publishing Inc..
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review; (Review)
FS MEDLINE
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: Mar 2010
Last Updated on STN: Mar 2010
AB Preschoolers' questions may play an important role in cognitive development. When children encounter a problem with their current knowledge state (a gap in their knowledge, some **ambiguity** they do not know how to **resolve**, some inconsistency they have detected), asking a question allows them to get targeted **information** exactly when they need it. This **information** is available to them when they are particularly receptive to it, and because it comes as the result of their own disequilibrium, it may have depth of processing benefits. In that questions allow children to get **information** they need to move their knowledge structures closer to adult-like states, the ability to ask questions to gather needed **information** constitutes an efficient mechanism for cognitive development (referred to in this paper as the **Information Requesting Mechanism** [IRM]; this term is used because it includes question-asking and other **information** recruiting behaviors such as gestures, expressions, and vocalizations). However, the role of children's questions in their cognitive development has been largely overlooked. If questions are a force in cognitive development, the following must be true: (1) children must actually ask questions that gather **information**; (2) children must receive informative answers to their questions if they are able to be of use to cognitive development; (3) children must be motivated to get the **information** they request, rather than asking questions for other purposes such as attention; (4) the questions children ask must be relevant and of potential use to their cognitive development; (5) we must see evidence that children's questions help them in some way - that is, that they can ask questions for a purpose, and use the **information** they receive purposefully to successfully achieve some change of knowledge state. This monograph reports data on these points. Study 1 analyzed questions taken from four children's transcripts in the CHILDES database (age 1;2-5;1). This methodology allowed detailed, veridical analysis of every question asked by the children during their recording sessions. Results indicate that children ask many informationseeking questions and get informative answers. When they do not get an informative response, they keep asking; attention is not enough. Results also indicate that the content of children's questions parallel their conceptual advances, and shift within an exchange and over the course of development to reflect the learning process. So, these data suggest that the components of the IRM are in place and are used by children from very early in development, and the **information** they seek changes with time. Study 2 asked whether preverbal children who are not yet asking linguistic questions can recruit **information** via gestures, expressions, and vocalizations, in addition to further investigating the linguistic questions of older children. This study analyzed questions from a cross-sectional diary study, kept by 68 parents of their children's questions (aged 1;0-5;0). Also, this methodology allowed for data collection over a large number of children, a large range of situational contexts, and allows for the collection of low frequency, high-salience events. Results from Study 2 suggest that all of the components of the IRM are in place, and extends these findings down to younger, preverbal children who recruit **information** using gesture and vocalizations. Study 3 investigated the questions asked in one specific

domain, biological knowledge, and examined the impact that different stimulus types have on children's questions. This study gathered data from 112 parent/child dyads (children aged 2, 3, and 4 years) walking through one of three zoos (one with real animals, one with drawings of animals, and one with three-dimensional replicas of animals), looking at the animals together. Results from this study also suggest that all of the components of the IRM are in place from the earliest age, further supporting the findings from Studies 1 and 2. In addition, while children still ask many nonbiological questions about the animals ("what is its name?"), biological **information** ("how do babies grow their bees?") is requested with much greater frequency in this study, although this need not necessarily be the case. Further, the nature of these questions suggests they may support the building of conceptual structures within the domain of biological knowledge, at a time just before the age when children make important conceptual changes in this area. Further, the type of stimulus materials used has an impact on the questions children ask; children are less likely to ask deep conceptual questions when looking at drawings or replicas of **objects** than when looking at the real thing. Finally, Study 4 examines the causal relation between children's questions and change in knowledge state by investigating whether or not children can ask questions in order to gain **information** that allows them to solve a problem. Sixty-seven 4-year-olds were asked to figure out which of two items were hidden in a box. Half of the children were allowed to ask questions to help them figure this out. Despite many ways in which they could fail to use questions correctly, children who were allowed to ask questions were significantly more likely to identify the **object** hidden in the box, an overt indication of their change in knowledge state. Further, children relied on their existing conceptual **information** about the **objects** to help generate disambiguating questions; even though they had a faster "dumb" method of disambiguating the **objects** via nonconceptual perceptual **information** ("is it purple?"), they were just as likely to generate questions that tapped into nonvisible conceptual **information** ("does it purr?"). These results suggest that children are capable of using their existing knowledge structures to generate questions that change their knowledge state in a way that allows them to productively solve a problem; they further suggest that tapping into existing conceptual knowledge to help process a current situation, and use that knowledge to generate appropriate questions, is an integral part of question asking. Together, the results of these four studies support the existence of the IRM as a way for children to learn about the world. Children ask **information**-seeking questions that are related in topic and structure to their cognitive development. Parents give answers to these questions, but when they do not, the children persist in asking for the **information**, suggesting that the goal of this behavior is to recruit needed **information**. The content of these questions shifts within exchanges and over the course of development in ways that reflect concept building. Finally, children generate questions efficiently in order to gather needed **information**, and then are able to use this **information** productively; they tap into their existing conceptual knowledge in order to do this. Thus, the ability to ask questions is a powerful tool that allows children to gather **information** they need in order to learn about the world and solve problems in it. Implications of this model for cognitive development are discussed.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
AN 2007193000 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 17394580
TI Children's questions: a mechanism for cognitive development.
AU Chouinard Michael M
CS Department of SSHA, University of California, Merced, CA 95344, USA..
mchouinard@ucmerced.edu
SO Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, (2007) Vol. 72, No. 1, pp. vii-ix, 1-112; discussion 113-26.
Journal code: 7508397. ISSN: 0037-976X. L-ISSN: 0037-976X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, N.I.H., EXTRAMURAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200706
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2007

AB Preschoolers' questions may play an important role in cognitive development. When children encounter a problem with their current knowledge state (a gap in their knowledge, some **ambiguity** they do not know how to **resolve**, some inconsistency they have detected), asking a question allows them to get targeted **information** exactly when they need it. This **information** is available to them when they are particularly receptive to it, and because it comes as the result of their own disequilibrium, it may have depth of processing benefits. In that questions allow children to get **information** they need to move their knowledge structures closer to adult-like states, the ability to ask questions to gather needed **information** constitutes an efficient mechanism for cognitive development (referred to in this paper as the **Information Requesting Mechanism** [IRM]; this term is used because it includes question-asking and other **information** recruiting behaviors such as gestures, expressions, and vocalizations). However, the role of children's questions in their cognitive development has been largely overlooked. If questions are a force in cognitive development, the following must be true: (1) children must actually ask questions that gather **information**; (2) children must receive informative answers to their questions if they are able to be of use to cognitive development; (3) children must be motivated to get the **information** they request, rather than asking questions for other purposes such as attention; (4) the questions children ask must be relevant and of potential use to their cognitive development; (5) we must see evidence that children's questions help them in some way—that is, that they can ask questions for a purpose, and use the **information** they receive purposefully to successfully achieve some change of knowledge state. This monograph reports data on these points. Study 1 analyzed questions taken from four children's transcripts in the CHILDES database (age 1;2-5;1). This methodology allowed detailed, veridical analysis of every question asked by the children during their recording sessions. Results indicate that children ask many **information**-seeking questions and get informative answers. When they do not get an informative response, they keep asking; attention is not enough. Results also indicate that the content of children's questions parallel their conceptual advances, and shift within an exchange and over the course of development to reflect the learning process. So, these data suggest that the components of the IRM are in place and are used by children from very early in development, and the **information** they seek changes with time. Study 2 asked whether preverbal children who are not yet asking linguistic questions can recruit **information** via gestures, expressions, and vocalizations, in addition to further investigating the linguistic questions of older children. This study analyzed questions from a cross-sectional diary study, kept by 68 parents of their children's questions (aged 1;0-5;0). Also, this methodology allowed for data collection over a large number of children, a large range of situational contexts, and allows for the collection of low frequency, high-salience events. Results from Study 2 suggest that all of the components of the IRM are in place, and extends these findings down to younger, preverbal children who recruit **information** using gesture and vocalizations. Study 3 investigated the questions asked in one specific domain, biological knowledge, and examined the impact that different stimulus types have on children's questions. This study gathered data from 112 parent/child dyads (children aged 2, 3, and 4 years) walking through one of three zoos (one with real animals, one with drawings of animals, and one with three-dimensional replicas of animals), looking at the animals together. Results from this study also suggest that all of the components of the IRM are in place from the earliest age, further supporting the findings from Studies 1 and 2. In addition, while children still ask many nonbiological questions about the animals ("what is its **name**?"), biological **information** ("how do babies grow their bees?") is requested with much greater frequency in this study, although this need not necessarily be the case. Further, the nature of these questions suggests they may support the building of conceptual structures within the domain of biological knowledge, at a time just before the age when children make important conceptual changes in this area. Further, the type of stimulus materials used has an impact on the questions children ask; children are less likely to ask deep conceptual questions when looking at drawings or replicas of **objects** than when looking at the real thing. Finally, Study 4 examines the causal relation between children's questions and change in knowledge state by investigating whether or not

children can ask questions in order to gain **information** that allows them to solve a problem. Sixty-seven 4-year-olds were asked to figure out which of two items were hidden in a box. Half of the children were allowed to ask questions to help them figure this out. Despite many ways in which they could fail to use questions correctly, children who were allowed to ask questions were significantly more likely to identify the **object** hidden in the box, an overt indication of their change in knowledge state. Further, children relied on their existing conceptual **information** about the **objects** to help generate disambiguating questions; even though they had a faster "dumb" method of disambiguating the **objects** via nonconceptual perceptual **information** ("is it purple?"), they were just as likely to generate questions that tapped into nonvisible conceptual **information** ("does it purr?"). These results suggest that children are capable of using their existing knowledge structures to generate questions that change their knowledge state in a way that allows them to productively solve a problem; they further suggest that tapping into existing conceptual knowledge to help process a current situation, and use that knowledge to generate appropriate questions, is an integral part of question asking. Together, the results of these four studies support the existence of the IRM as a way for children to learn about the world. Children ask **information**-seeking questions that are related in topic and structure to their cognitive development. Parents give answers to these questions, but when they do not, the children persist in asking for the **information**, suggesting that the goal of this behavior is to recruit needed **information**. The content of these questions shifts within exchanges and over the course of development in ways that reflect concept building. Finally, children generate questions efficiently in order to gather needed **information**, and then are able to use this **information** productively; they tap into their existing conceptual knowledge in order to do this. Thus, the ability to ask questions is a powerful tool that allows children to gather **information** they need in order to learn about the world and solve problems in it. Implications of this model for cognitive development are discussed.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text

AN 2007:130171 BIOSIS
DN PREV200700137667
TI Predictive codes for forthcoming perception in the frontal cortex.
AU Summerfield, Christopher [Reprint Author]; Egner, Tobias; Greene, Matthew; Koechlin, Etienne; Mangels, Jennifer; Hirsch, Joy
CS Columbia Univ, Dept Psychol, 1190 Amsterdam Ave, New York, NY 10027 USA
summerfd@paradox.columbia.edu
SO Science (Washington D C), (NOV 24 2006) Vol. 314, No. 5803, pp. 1311-1314.
CODEN: SCIEAS. ISSN: 0036-8075.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 Feb 2007
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2007
AB Incoming sensory **information** is often ambiguous, and the brain has to make decisions during perception. "Predictive coding" proposes that the brain **resolves** perceptual **ambiguity** by anticipating the forthcoming sensory environment, generating a template against which to match observed sensory evidence. We observed a neural representation of predicted perception in the medial frontal cortex, while human subjects decided whether visual **objects** were faces or not. Moreover, perceptual decisions about faces were associated with an increase in top-down connectivity from the frontal cortex to face-sensitive visual areas, consistent with the matching of predicted and observed evidence for the presence of faces.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text

AN 2006:374135 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600374136
TI Cone contrast computations: physical versus perceived background and colour constancy.
AU Daugirdiene, A.; Murray, I. J.; Vaitkevicius, H.; Kulikowski, J. [Reprint Author]
CS Univ Manchester, Fac Life Sci, Visual Sci Lab, Moffatt Bldg, POB 88, Manchester M60 1QD, Lancs, UK
janus.Kulikowski@manchester.ac.uk

SO Spatial Vision, (2006) Vol. 19, No. 2-4, pp. 173-192.
ISSN: 0169-1015.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jul 2006
AB The light reflected from an **object** depends both on the **object**'s surface and on the illuminant. Visual systems attempt to **resolve** this intrinsic **ambiguity** by comparing the light reflected from the **object** with respect to the background by computing the difference between the **object**-background light sampled by three cones. The cone-contrasts for the sample-background stimulus under the test illumination should correspond to the cone-contrasts for samples matched in appearance under the standard background (C). The validity of this cone-contrast rule (Whittle, 2003) and its possible link with stability of perceived colour was studied here using six test illuminants. A successive asymmetric colour-matching task with 40 simulated Munsell samples (value 7, chroma 4) on a neutral background (N7) was used. The subject adjusted the sample under standard illuminant C to match the colour appearance of the test sample under one of the test illuminants. Brunswik Ratio (BR) was used as an index of stability of colour appearance. When computed with respect to the reference illuminant C, the cone contrast rule was violated (particularly for S-cone-contrast). However, if a new reference point based on the perceived colour of the neutral background under the test illumination was used, the cone contrast rule applied. That is, when cone contrasts of the matching samples are computed with respect to this perceived background, they correspond to cone contrasts of the test stimuli. This represents a form of discounting the illuminant for the purpose of determining an **object**'s cone-contrast against the background, which does not vary with background illumination. These cone contrasts, however, do not provide any **information** about the colour appearance of **objects** under particular viewing conditions, unless calibrated against a standard by allowing subjects to learn particular colours.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
AN 2000:242396 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000242396
TI Syntactic structure assembly in human parsing: A computational model based on competitive inhibition and a lexicalist grammar.
AU Vosse, Theo; Kempen, Gerard [Reprint author]
CS Experimental and Theoretical Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology, Leiden University, 2300 RB, Leiden, Netherlands
SO Cognition, (May 15, 2000) Vol. 75, No. 2, pp. 105-143. print.
ISSN: 0010-0277.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Jun 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002
AB We present the design, implementation and simulation results of a psycholinguistic model of human syntactic processing that meets major empirical criteria. The parser operates in conjunction with a lexicalist grammar and is driven by syntactic **information** associated with heads of phrases. The dynamics of the model are based on competition by lateral inhibition ('competitive inhibition'). Input words activate lexical frames (i.e. elementary trees anchored to input words) in the mental lexicon, and a network of candidate 'unification links' is set up between frame nodes. These links represent tentative attachments that are graded rather than all-or-none. Candidate links that, due to grammatical or 'treehood' constraints, are incompatible, compete for inclusion in the final syntactic tree by sending each other inhibitory signals that reduce the competitor's attachment strength. The outcome of these local and simultaneous competitions is controlled by dynamic parameters, in particular by the Entry Activation and the Activation Decay rate of syntactic nodes, and by the Strength and Strength Build-up rate of Unification links. In case of a successful parse, a single syntactic tree is returned that covers the whole input string and consists of lexical frames connected by winning Unification links. Simulations are reported of a significant range of psycholinguistic parsing phenomena in both normal and aphasic speakers of English: (i) various effects of linguistic complexity (single versus double, center versus right-hand self-embeddings

of relative clauses; the difference between relative clauses with subject and **object** extraction; the contrast between a complement clause embedded within a relative clause versus a relative clause embedded within a complement clause); (ii) effects of local and global **ambiguity**, and of word-class and syntactic **ambiguity** (including recency and length effects); (iii) certain difficulty-of-reanalysis effects (contrasts between local **ambiguities** that are easy to **resolve** versus ones that lead to serious garden-path effects); (iv) effects of agrammatism on parsing performance, in particular the performance of various groups of aphasic patients on several sentence types.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text

AN 1999:281951 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900281951
TI Infants' ability to use **object** kind **information** for **object** individuation.
AU Xu, Fei [Reprint author]; Carey, Susan; Welch, Jenny
CS Northeastern University, Boston, MA, USA
SO Cognition, (March 1, 1999) Vol. 70, No. 2, pp. 137-166. print.
ISSN: 0010-0277.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Jul 1999
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jul 1999
AB The present studies investigate infants' reliance on **object** kind **information** in solving the problem of **object** individuation. Two experiments explored whether adults, 10- and 12-month-old infants could use their knowledge of ducks and cars to individuate an ambiguous array consisting of a toy duck perched on a toy car into two **objects**. A third experiment investigated whether 10-month-old infants could use their knowledge of cups and shoes to individuate an array consisting of a cup perched on a shoe into two **objects**. Ten-month-old infants failed to use **object** kind **information** alone to **resolve** the **ambiguity** with both pairs of **objects**. In contrast, infants this age succeeded in using spatiotemporal **information** to segment the array into two **objects**, i.e. they succeeded if shown that the duck moved independently relative to the car, or the cup relative to the shoe. Twelve-month-old infants, as well as adults, succeeded at **object** individuation on the basis of **object** kind **information** alone. These findings shed light on the developmental course of **object** individuation and provide converging evidence for the **Object**-first Hypothesis (Xu, F., Carey, S., 1996; Xu, F., 1997b). Early on, infants may represent only one concept that provides criteria for individuation, namely physical **object**; kind concepts such as duck, car, cup, and shoe may be acquired later in the first year of life.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text

AN 1998:231343 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800231343
TI Working memory constraints on syntactic **ambiguity** resolution as revealed by electrical brain responses.
AU Friederici, Angela D. [Reprint author]; Steinhauer, Karsten; Mecklinger, Axel; Meyer, Martin
CS Max-Planck-Inst. Cognitive Neurosci., Inselstr. 22-26, 04103 Leipzig, Germany
SO Biological Psychology, (March, 1998) Vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 193-221. print.
CODEN: BLPYAX. ISSN: 0301-0511.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20 May 1998
Last Updated on STN: 20 May 1998
AB Parsing strategies in temporarily ambiguous sentences were investigated in readers with different sentence memory capacities using event-related brain potentials (ERPs). Readers with a high memory span as well as readers with a low memory span were required to read subject and **object** relative sentences which were either ambiguous until the last word (late disambiguation) or were disambiguated by case marking either the clause initial pronoun (immediate disambiguation) or the noun phrase following it (early disambiguation). ERPs registered during sentence reading elicited the following effects: In the late disambiguation condition, high span readers, but not low span readers, displayed a more positive going wave at

the disambiguating number marked auxiliary for the **object** relative sentences than for the subject relative sentences. This positivity is taken to reflect processes of revision that become necessary at the disambiguating element if the initial structure considered is a subject relative clause. When case marking was available in the clause initial at the relative pronoun, both high and low span readers showed a positivity at the disambiguating element for the **object** relative sentences, suggesting the immediate use of case marking **information** for revision. When case marking was available in the noun phrase following an ambiguous pronoun both groups showed no clear effect of revision at the disambiguating element, but only at the sentence final number marked auxiliary. This non-immediate use of the case marking **information** seems to be due to an inherent **ambiguity** in the German case marking system which interacts with the disambiguating element's position in the sentence. The combined data indicate that morphological **information** can be used immediately by high and low span readers to **resolve** syntactic **ambiguity** during sentence processing whenever the **information** given is clearly unambiguous. In addition they suggest that possible processing differences in **ambiguity** resolution between high and low span readers may only appear when the ambiguous regions are long.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson
Full Text

AN 1998:41490 SCISEARCH
 GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: YP546
 TI Context-based naming in **information** bases
 AU Theodorakis M (Reprint)
 CS Univ Crete, Dept Comp Sci, POB 1385, GR-71110 Heraklion, Greece (Reprint)
 AU Constantopoulos P
 CS Univ Crete, Dept Comp Sci, GR-71110 Heraklion, Greece; Fdn Res & Technol Hellas, Inst Comp Sci, GR-71110 Heraklion, Greece
 CYA Greece
 SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, (SEP-DEC 1997)
 Vol. 6, No. 3-4, pp. 269-292.
 ISSN: 0218-8430.
 PB WORLD SCIENTIFIC PUBL CO PTE LTD, JOURNAL DEPT PO BOX 128 FARRER ROAD, SINGAPORE 912805, SINGAPORE.
 DT Article; Journal
 LA English
 REC Reference Count: 44
 ED Entered STN: 1998
 Last Updated on STN: 1998
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
 AB In **information** bases following semantic and **object**-oriented data models, logical **names** are used for the external identification of **objects**. Yet the naming schemes employed are not "natural" enough and several problems often arise: logical **names** can be ambiguous, excessively long, unrelated to or unable to follow the changes of the environment of the named **object**. In natural language, similar problems are resolved by the context within which words are used. An approach to introducing a notion of context in an **information** base is to provide structuring mechanisms for decomposing it into possibly overlapping parts. This paper focuses on developing a context mechanism for an **information** base and, in particular, exploiting this mechanism for naming purposes. Rules are developed for generating meaningful **names** for **objects** by taking their context into account. This context-based naming enhances **name** readability, **resolves name ambiguities**, saves a lot of redundant **name** substrings, and it localizes and thus facilitates consistency checking, query processing and update operations. In modeling, it supports systematic naming of **objects**, and thus enhances cooperation between the designers and the end-users in the sense that the contents of the **information** base are more understandable by both of them.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
Full Text

STN
 AN 1994:264380 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199497277380
 TI Temporal correlation in visual cortex: Functional implications.
 AU Gray, Charles M.
 CS Salk Inst. Biol. Studies, La Jolla, CA 92186, USA

SO Biomedical Research (Tokyo), (1993) Vol. 14, No. SUPPL. 4, pp. 15-20.
 CODEN: BRESD5. ISSN: 0388-6107.
 DT Article
 General Review; (Literature Review)
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 8 Jun 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Jun 1994
 AB The neuronal mechanisms underlying pattern recognition by the mammalian visual system are poorly understood. Anatomical evidence suggests that visual **information** is distributed throughout a large network of cortical areas and that integration does not take place at any given fixed location. Such evidence has led to the notion that visual **objects** are represented by activity in a distributed population of cells. Distributed codes that are solely based on the firing rates of the constituent neurons are thought to suffer from a superposition problem that is encountered when visual scenes contain more than one **object** or a coherent background. To **resolve** this **ambiguity** it has been proposed that distributed representations may be additionally defined by the temporal synchronization of a population of cells on a millisecond time scale. The present article briefly reviews these theoretical propositions and their supporting experimental evidence.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2010 THOMSON REUTERS on
Full Text
 STN
 AN 1990-277229 [199037] WPIDS
 DNN N1990-214230 [199321]
 TI Natural language analysing apparatus - stores set of language independent records of **information** defining entry types each corresp. to vocabulary term
 DC P86; T01
 IN HEDIN E B; JONSSON G I; OLSSON L E; SANAMRAD M A; WESTLING O G; WESTLING S O G
 PA (IBMC-C) IBM CORP; (IBMC-C) INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP; (ITMA-N) INT MACH CORP
 CYC 18
 PIA EP 387226 A 19900912 (199037)* EN
 SE 8900774 A 19900907 (199044) SV
 NO 9001026 A 19900907 (199045) NO
 CA 2011286 A 19900906 (199047) EN
 FI 9001107 A 19900907 (199049) FI
 BR 9001025 A 19910226 (199113) PT
 SE 466029 B 19911202 (199151) SV
 US 5386556 A 19950131 (199511) EN 14[4]
 ADT EP 387226 A EP 1990-850095 19900305; SE 8900774 A SE 1989-774 19890306; SE 466029 B SE 1989-774 19890306; US 5386556 A Cont of US 1990-485917 19900227; US 5386556 A US 1992-996353 19921223
 PRAI SE 1989-774 19890306
 AB EP 387226 A UPAB: 20060106
 The natural language analyzing appts. has an exchangeable grammar (8) for a natural language, comprising a set of language dependent rules defining the syntax of the language. Certain of the syntax rules have one or more semantic routines. An exchangeable vocabulary (6,7) contains definitions of terms of the natural language in question, and morphological **information** of the terms. The input sentences or expressions in natural language. A parser (5) uses the vocabulary (6,7) and the rules in the grammar (8) to check the input sentence or expression for syntactical validity, and allocates those semantic routines associated with the syntactic rules that were used for parsing, to build one or more executable sets of semantic routines. A generator executes the set(s) of semantic routines generated by the parser to create a language independent representation (CLF) of the input.
 The storage contains a set of language independent records of **information** defining entity types. Each entity has a connection to one term in the vocabulary. Certain entities have a connection to the data base tables. Each term in the vocabulary is an identifier of at least one entity. A set of records identifies relationships between different types of entities. A natural language output is produced indicative of the systems interpretation of the input, and confirmation of correctness of the interpretation is requested.

ADVANTAGE - Greater selection flexibility. @ (20pp Dwg.No.1/4) @

=> d his; log y

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:26:04 ON 23 AUG 2010)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:26:12 ON 23 AUG 2010
L1 6 S RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:30:39 ON 23 AUG 2010
SEA RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND ADDRESSABLE

1 FILE IFIPAT
584 FILE USPATFULL
155 FILE USPAT2

L2 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND ADDRESSABLE

SEA RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND PERSISTENT

1 FILE BIOSIS
2 FILE IFIPAT
8 FILE PROMT
828 FILE USPATFULL
2 FILE USPATOLD
220 FILE USPAT2

L3 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND PERSISTENT

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:32:07 ON 23 AUG 2010
L4 1 S L3

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:32:53 ON 23 AUG 2010
SEA RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND ARCHITEC

2 FILE IFIPAT
18 FILE PROMT
2518 FILE USPATFULL
640 FILE USPAT2

L5 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND ARCHITEC

SEA RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND NETWORK

5 FILE BIOSIS
6 FILE IFIPAT
1 FILE PASCAL
54 FILE PROMT
1 FILE RDISCLOSURE
3399 FILE USPATFULL
20 FILE USPATOLD
856 FILE USPAT2

L6 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND NETWORK

FILE 'BIOSIS, PASCAL, RDISCLOSURE' ENTERED AT 09:35:07 ON 23 AUG 2010
L7 7 S L6
L8 7 S RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND OBJECT

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:38:00 ON 23 AUG 2010
SEA RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND OBJECT

1 FILE BIOENG
7 FILE BIOSIS
2 FILE EMBASE
7 FILE IFIPAT

1 FILE LIFESCI
2 FILE MEDLINE
38 FILE PROMT
2 FILE SCISEARCH
3465 FILE USPATFULL
31 FILE USPATOLD
821 FILE USPAT2
2 FILE WPIDS
2 FILE WPINDEX
L9 QUE RESOLVE AND AMBIGUITY AND NAME AND INFORMATION AND OBJECT

FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, WPIDS, BIOENG, LIFESCI' ENTERED
AT 09:38:56 ON 23 AUG 2010

L10 17 S L9
L11 13 DUP REM L10 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	61.00	97.60

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:41:02 ON 23 AUG 2010